British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1047. BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1846. *Established in* 1826.)

BUENOS AYRES.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Hood sailed again from this port, in H. B. M's steamer *Alecto*, for Montevideo, and arrived there on the 8th. We shall probably learn in a few days the result of the honorable gentleman's exertions to remove every difficulty calculated to retard the important objects of his mission.

It will be seen by the following extract from the English papers that our gallant friend, Sir Thomas Herbert, has been appointed to the command of H. M's. naval forces on this station. It is supposed that he has already arrived at Rio, as it is understood that he left the experimental squadron, with which he was cruizing in the channel, some days previous to the sailing of the packet. Sir Thomas's appointment had been resolved upon previously to the departure of Mr. Hood from England, as it was very justly considered he possessed peculiar qualifications to consolidate the relations of peace and commerce with this country, which the mission of the latter gentleman was confidently expected to restore.

Portsmouth, July 6.

Appointments—Rear Admiral Samuel Hood Inglefield, C. B. to be Commander in Chief on the China and East India station, vice Sir T. Cochrane, whose period of service has expired.

Commodores—Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, K. C. B., of the Raleigh, 50, to the command in chief on the south east coast of America, vice rear Admiral Inglefield; Captain Sir Charles Hotham, K. C. B., of the Gorgon steam frigate, to the chief command on the west coast of Africa, vice Jones, deceased.

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By H. B. M's. packet *Spider* London papers have been received to the 7th July. The information they contain is important.

The Atlas June 27th says :—

The two grand measures of the session—the Corn and the Customs Bill—passed the third reading in the Lords' without a division, on Thursday night. Excepting this formal fiat to an act already virtually determined, there was little worthy of notice in their lordships' proceedings. Even the sprightly sallies and playful personal allusions that had enlivened some of their previous discussions, disappeared altogether from the debates of this week, which was occupied solely with the solemn make-believe consideration of a few hopeless amendments. The only incident that at all ruffled the decorous serenity with which the Protectionist lords appear to have resolved on meeting their final defeat, occurred on the occasion of a division which took place on Monday. The Duke of Richmond having presented and supported a petition from the Spitalfields weavers praying to be heard by counsel against the proposed reduction of the silk duties, the motion was opposed, and was lost on a division, the numbers being—Contents, present, 43; proxies, 31—74. Non-contents, present, 42; proxies, 36—78. Thus there was a majority of four against the Duke of Richmond's motion. But on its being perceived that had there been no proxies produced, Ministers would have been left in a minority of one, Lord Brougham characteristically declared that the question was a *quasi*-judicial one, and therefore that the use of proxies was inadmissible upon it. Other noble lords, smitten with a sudden light, followed on the same side, and declaimed against the enormity of the use of proxies. They were pithily answered by Lord Grey, who said that he would willingly concur in doing away with the system altogether, but that so long as it subsisted he saw nothing objectionable in the use that had been made of it. Lord Stanley has placed on the Lord's Journals a protest against the Corn Bill, which has at least the merit of compressing into the smallest possible compass the bulk of the tritest arguments of the Protectionists.

The Irish Coercion Bill was thrown out, on the second reading, in the House of Commons, on the 26th of June, by a majority of 73 votes, the numbers being—ayes 292, noes 219. In consequence of this defeat, Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues gave in their resignation the next day, and H. M. was pleased to charge Lord John Russell with the task of reconstructing the Government. The following is a list of the new ministry :—

President of the Council..	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Minto.
Lord Chancellor........	Lord Cottenham.
Secretary of State for the Home Department..	Sir George Grey.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs......	Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Treasury...............	Lord John Russell.
Chancellor of the Exchequer..............	Mr. Charles Wood.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster........	Lord Campbell.
Paymaster-General........	Mr. Macaulay.
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests..	Viscount Morpeth.
Postmaster-General.......	Marq. of Clanricarde.
President of the Board of Trade	Earl of Clarendon.
President of the Board of Controul	Sir John Hobhouse.
Chief Secretary for Ireland................	Mr. Labouchere.
First Lord of the Admiralty..............	Earl of Auckland.

The following are members of the Government but without seats in the Cabinet :—

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland...............	Earl of Besborough.
Commander-in-Chief......	Duke of Wellington.
Master General of the Ordnance...........	Marquess of Anglesey.
Master of the Mint.......	Right Hon. R. L Sheil.
Secretary of the Board of Admiralty.........	H. G. Ward, esq.
Atorney-General.........	Sir Thomas Wilde.
Lords of the Treasury.	Lord Ebrington, the O'Connor Don, Mr. Rich.
Under Secretary for the Home Department ...	Sir Wm. Somerville.
Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.........	The Right Honorable E. J. Stanley.
Colonies..............	Mr. B. Hawes.
Lord Advocate	A. Rutherford, esq.
Master of the Horse......	The Duke of Norfolk.

It is understood that the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Bedford declined this appointment, although they give the government their undivided support.

Earls Fortescue and Spencer have, it is believed, accepted office in the household, the former that of Lord High Steward.

Vice President of the Board of Trade......	Mr. M. Gibson.

This office was, it is believed, offered to and declined by Mr. Charles Villiers.

Soliciter-General.........	Mr. J. Jarvis.
Judge-Advocate	Mr. C. Butler.
Lords of Admiralty.....	Adm. D. Dundas, Capt. Hon. F. Berkeley, Hon. Wm. Cowper.
Joint Secretaries of Treasury...............	Mr. J. Parker, Mr. H. Tufnell.
Secretaries of Board of Control	Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng. Mr. T. Wyse.
Clerk of Board of Ordnance...............	Hon. Colonel Anson.
Surveyor...............	Colonel C. Fox.
Secretary...............	Lord Clarence Paget.
Under Secretary for Ireland................	Mr. Redington.

Lord M. Hill controller of the Household.

The Duchess of Sutherland is Mistress of the Robes.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 3rd July. It was expected that the royal ordinance for the dissolution would appear on the 7th, and that the electoral colleges would be convoked for the 1st of August.

Cardinal Mastei-Ferreti has succeeded to the tiara, and has taken the name of Pius IX. His Holiness is rather a young man for a Pope, being only in his 54th year. The ceremony of the coronation took place on the 24th June. Cardinal Gizzi has been appointed Minister of State, and Cardinal Amati Minister of the Interior. This choice is considered to augur well for a temperate reform in civil matters.

Pius IX was in Buenos Ayres about 22 years since, in the capacity of consulting theologian to Monsegnor Muzzi, and accompanied that prelate in his mission to Chili.

Portugal was still in a very alarming situation. In Vianna and Braganza Miguelite guerrilla parties had appeared. In the latter place they were completely defeated and dispersed, but in Vianna they were still assembled in force. In Coimbra, in Aveiro, and in other parts of Beira, public order had been disturbed, the new superior civil chief appointed for Coimbra having been obliged to fly. Anarchy may be said to reign in all the provinces to the north of the Tagus. In some places Don Miguel is proclaimed, in other the people rise up against the taxes, and in none or very few has the Government the necessary strength to make itself be obeyed.

A terrible conflagration occurred at St. John's, N. F., on the 12th June. Only three lives were lost, but the loss of property is estimated at a million sterling. Two-thirds of the town were destroyed, and 12,000 persons were rendered houseless.

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The frequency with which small craft are in the habit of running the blockade, seems on Saturday last to have got the better of the temper of the Senior Officer commanding the vessels of war blockading

this port, and to have so far incensed Captain Hope as to induce him to commit himself in a manner which places in jeopardy that character for good sense which we had hitherto heard generally ascribed to him. We will, however, relate the facts and leave our readers to judge how far they bear us out in our assertions.

On the day mentioned, at about 11 in the morning, a whale boat hove in sight from the N. E., making her way for the port, and having being descried by the blockaders, the *Victoria* got under weigh and gave pursuit, while two armed boats from the *Firebrand* were dispatched for the same purpose. No long time elapsed ere the *Victoria* and one of the boats, convinced that it was a fruitless chase, put about, while the other boat with unremitted ardour continued to pursue the fugitive, occasionally firing at her from a gun in the bows and even making use of musketry, but, although three shots told in her sails, the crew of the little vessel, three men in all, nowise daunted, kept steadily on their course until the blockader's boats being obliged to shear off in consequence of the firing of a few shot from some guns which had been brought down to the shore from the Barracks at the Retiro, she was allowed to proceed without further molestation to the Boca, where she finally arrived. Meanwhile several small vessels which had arrived in port the night previous were lying off the Custom House busily engaged in discharging their cargoes. The *Victoria*, after tacking several times, finally stood in towards them, followed by the two armed boats already mentioned, and by two others which had in the meantime been lowered from the *Firebrand*, all, seemingly, bent on mischief. On arriving off the bank the schooner-brig laid to, as did also the boats. A boat bearing a flag of truce at the bow, with an armed crew, and only one officer on board, was then seen coming from the *Victoria* to the shore, and on reaching it, the officer landed, proving to be Captain James Hope, of the *Firebrand*.

The object of this visit from the Senior Officer commanding the blockading vessels off this port, was, will it be believed? no other than to make the demand that the whaleboat should be delivered up to him, in order, as it was stated, to oblige her to return to the place from whence she came! The Captain of the Port, after having very prudently obtained a written declaration of Captain Hope's demand, assured him of an answer in writing, whereupon Captain Hope took leave and proceeded to the *Victoria*, which vessel returned to her anchorage and the boats to the *Firebrand*. The Captain of the Port subsequently answered Captain Hope, that his demand could not be acceded to as it was contrary to the laws of nations and the ordinary usages of blockade; "*in the justice of which observation*," said Captain Hope in reply, "*I entirely concur*," thus virtually recognising the extravagance of his demand. Thus ended this extraordinary affair, in which the absurdity of the pretension has been, if possible, rendered still more ridiculous from the unnecessary and ostentatious display of force by which it has been accompanied. However, a laugh in these dull times is worth something, and Captain Hope may rest assured that the public is indebted to him on this score, although to his countrymen it has not been unalloyed with mortification.

We have received Rio papers to the 25th ult. The Empress had been safely delivered of a Princess on the 28th ult. The *Constitucion* frigate had sailed for England, bearing the flag of Commodore Grenfell, who is to proceed to Liverpool, where he is to reside as Consul General of Brazil; the vessel is to remain at Plymouth to be repaired. Mr. Hamilton, the British Minister, went passenger in the *Constitucion*. Mr. Hudson remains in charge of the Legation.

H. B. M. Hacket *Spider* is posted to sail on Monday next at 1 p. m. After touching at Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, she proceeds direct to Falmouth, affording an eligible opportunity for persons desirous of going to Europe. It is understood that the *Ranira* will bring the English mail for August from Rio Janeiro to this port; the *Griffon* is subsequently to take the *Spider's* place for the regular transmission of the mails hence to Rio Janeiro and thence to this port.

The *Spider* has been four years and five months in commission, and during this long period of service in this river her Commander, Lieut. Pym, has won such general esteem as to render his approaching departure a subject of sincere regret to all the commercial community.

BRAZIL.

In the vain attempt to divert public attention from its own tortuous proceedings, the Imperial Cabinet resorts to the shameful expedient of endeavouring to rivet on the Argentine Government the stigma of inordinate ambition, imputing to it the design of reuniting all the provinces of the ancient viceroyalty of the River Plate in one confederation. Such an aspersion, however, cannot for one moment bear the test of examination; so incontrovertible are the facts which give it the flattest contradiction. The segregation of the Banda Oriental and the four departments of Upper Perú constituting the Republic of Bolivia was *un fait accompli* by and with the consent of the Argentine Government, on the accesion of General Rosas to power, and he frankly accepted it with all its consequences, as is shewn in the most incontestable manner by the uniform tenour of his policy.

It has been observed in this journal on a previous occasion:—

There is no warmer or more sincere friend to the the absolute nationality of the Uruguayan State than the Government of Buenos Ayres, as is proved by its honourable and dignified conduct in several memorable transactions. If the independence of that State is in anywise unsafe, it is not from the aggrandising policy of the Argentine Confederation but from the grasping ambition of the Imperial Cabinet, under whose eye the right to the "Cisplatine" is made the theme of academical dissertations, whilst its organs undisguisedly maintain that "the Empire of the Holy Cross—Brazil—was destined by nature to comprise the whole territory extending from La Plata to the Oyopoc." There was a time, when the Brazilian Ministers abating somewhat their lofty pretensions would gladly have leagued with the Argentine Government to play over again the Poland game. This was shortly after the memorable battle of Arroyo Grande, when President Oribe, at the head of the victorious Argentine and Oriental forces, re-entered the Uruguayan territory and there was not the most remote reason to apprehend those fatal complications which immediately ensued, from diplomatic blundering and military presumption on the part of foreign agents. The Imperial Cabinet hastened to invite the Argentine Minister at Rio Janeiro to sign a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, though aware that he was unprovided with powers for this purpose. This requisite, however, they readily dispensed with, and the treaty was actually concluded. In it the existence of the government of Fructuoso Rivera and his partisans was declared to be incompatible with the peace and security of the Empire and the adjoining Republics, and Brazil engaged immediately to blockade the port of Montevideo, and all others in possession of the Riveristas. This treaty was forwarded "cut and dry" and ratified *sub spe rati* by the Emperor, to the Argentine Government, and arrived here at a moment when Commodore Purvis was carrying high-handed sway and a part of the French population in Montevideo, at his instigation, were arming as belligerents in the cause at issue. Under such circumstances the alliance of Brazil was particularly desirable, and at first sight it might be supposed that General Rosas would not have hesitated a moment to accept it. However, he, to his eternal honor, at once rejected it, not that he refused the proposed alliance with the Empire, but because the rights of the Oriental Republic as a free and independent nation were entirely overlooked, and Brazil and the Confederatien undertook to decide upon its fate and dispose of its territory, without the consent of the authority representing its sovereignty. These cogent reasons, which militated in the mind of the Argentine Government against the ratification of the treaty in its proposed form, were set forth by M. Arana to the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, in a note dated the 13th April, 1843, in a spirit of candour and friendliness. Had the Imperial Cabinet harboured no mental reservation, had it entertained no sinister designs, it would at once have duly appreciated the noble and disinterested policy of the Government of the Confederation and acceded without delay to the proposal of the latter, that the legal Government of the Oriental State should be a party to the projected alliance. But no, this did not suit its ambitious views, and it unhesitatingly declared that the condition urged by General Rosas was an unsurmountable obstacle in the way of the definitive conclusion of the treaty. Here the negociation broke off; but the Brazilian intrigues still went on and with renewed activity, though in a different course. The Imperial Cabinet, with something like a Jim Crow facility, immediately wheeled about and courted the alliance of the government, whose existence it had a few weeks before declared to be incompatible with the peace and security of the Empire; pocketing at the same time the gross insult which this very government had recently offered to its Representative at Montevideo. It forthwith accredited a full Minister to the Riverista Government; and the first step of this new agent was to disallow the partial blockade which the Governments of England and France had just enjoined their naval commanders scrupulously to respect. At the same time the language of the Brazilian Minister in this country which had hitherto been so courteous and friendly became all at once audacious and hostile, to such a degree as to oblige this Government to break off all communication with him. Meanwhile M. Sinimbú, the Imperial Minister at Montevideo, had concluded a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the Riverista Government, by which Brazil as a consideration for its assistance and a subsidy of half a million of dollars was to receive a large extension of territory on the Rio Grande frontier. This treaty was immediately sent *ad referendum* to the Imperial Cabinet, but the transaction was not of such a secret nature as not to come to the knowledge of this Government, which immediately assumed such an attitude as to cause a division in the Imperial Councils; and this was terminated only by the interference of the Emperor, who positively declared he would have no war. In consequence, the conduct of M. Sinimú was disapproved, and fresh professions of neutrality were lavishingly made, though the satisfaction demanded by the Argentine Government, albeit not absolutely denied, was, under one pretext or other, withheld, as it is up to this day. Notwithstanding this detection of its perfidious policy, the Imperial Cabinet has not ever since ceased in its endeavours to compass its ambitious ends, by every species of deceit and low cunning. Whilst the Argentine Minister at Rio Janeiro was receiving assurances that the Imperial officers in Rio Grande had positive orders to preserve the strictest neutrality, inroads were incessantly being made into the Argentine or Oriental territory from that of the Empire by the enemies of both Republics, without those officers ever being reprimanded. * * * * * *
Fortunato Silva, after being twice obliged to seek an asylum there from the victorious arms of the liberating forces, was as often aided to make fresh incursions. Rivera was constantly supplied with arms, clothing and ammunition in exchange for robbed cattle, at the same time that it was pretended that the introduction of the latter was prohibited; and the Baron de Caxias while feigning to be a mortal enemy of the former kept up an uninterrupted correspondence with him and advised him of the movements of the armies under the command of General Urquiza and General Servando Gomez. And all this occurred whilst the forces of the latter punctually fulfilled the duty enjoined upon them of disarming and removing into the interior the groups of Rio Grande rebels which, defeated by the Baron, at different times sought refuge in the Oriental territory. We will say nothing of the connivance of the Imperial Cabinet at the flight of Paz, of the protection afforded to Lopez, and to other military officers of the same faction in their passage through the Rio Grande territory for hostile purposes, nor of the late mission of Viscount d'Abrantes to Europe to instigate armed intervention, for, though with barefaced effrontery denied by by the Brazilian Ministers, these facts are too recent to require to be recounted, and too glaringly perfidious to need comment*. What we have said is more than sufficient to establish the noble and upright principles by which the conduct of the Argentine Government in regard to the Oriental State is guided; and to show that if there is any fear, it is from the Punic faith, the base and underhanded intrigue, and the senseless ambition of the Brazilian Cabinet.

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(1) Since these remarks were written, the list of the perfidies of the Imperial Cabinet has been considerably swellde. Instance, the setting at liberty of the arch rebel, Rivera, whose existence in the Oriental territory had been declared under the sign manual of the Emperor to be incompatible with the security of the Argentine Republic. Also, the connivance at, if not the open protection of the unceasing irruptions of Riverista bandits from the territory of Rio Grande. And, finally, the intrigues employed to prevail upon Paraguay to embark in a disastrous and fratricidal war, whilst every inducement was held out to the Republican officers of Rio Grande to enter the Paraguayan service—and all this at the same time that the Imperial Cabinet, with the most revolting hypocrisy, was lavishing protestations of its *strict neutrality*!

UNITED STATES.

We have received papers from the United States to the 26th of June.

The news is confirmed of the Oregon question being finally arranged. The treaty contains five articles:

The 1st fixes the boundaries between the United States and Great Britain to the W. of the Rocky Mountains, in the line of 49° N. till it reaches Queen Charlotte's Sound, and from thence by the Fuca Straits to the ocean, thus giving Great Britain Vancouver's Island.

The 2nd declares the navigation of the Columbia river, to the parallel of 40°, free for the Hudson's Bay Company until the expiration of its charter (1856.)

The 3rd stipulates that the rivers, ports and havens to the north of 49° shall be free for the commerce of both nations.

The 4th grants indemnifications for the forts and factories of the Hudson's Bay Company situated to the south of 49°, and for the American establishments to the north of the same parallel.

The 5th grants indemnifications to the citizens or subjects of the two nations who have property to the north or south of the boundary line, and who may wish to withdraw to their respective territory.

This treaty was approved by the Senate of the Union on the 18th June, by 41 votes to 14, ratified by the President of the United States on the 22nd, and was to be sent to England on the 2nd of July in the *Great Western.*

From the seat of war in Mexico we have news to the 14th June. On the 7th an American column of 500 men, commanded by Col. Wilson, marched from Matamoros upon Reinoso, and it appears that town surrendered without the least resistance. Reinoso is 60 miles from Matamoros, and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

General Arista was retreating to the mountains, and it was presumed he would not accept an action in the plains. Monterey, a strong position commanding the entrance to the mountains by the pass of Saltillo, is the point where it is supposed Arista will endeavour to arrest the march of the American forces.

Paredes was to leave the city of Mexico at the head of the Army of Reserve on the 4th July, for the North, when after uniting his forces with Arista's, he would push forward, to avenge the death of his countrymen who fell on the 8th and 9th June.

(*Rio Paper.*)

UNITED STATES—The bill known as *McKay's Tariff Bill,* passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 124 to 95; after some slight modifications it will probably receive a majority in the Senate. If this bill becomes a law the duty on wool will be 30 instead of 5 as heretofore.

VARIETIES.

[From the Correspondent of the London Literary Gazette.]

Paris, April 6, 1846.

In the course of a recent process before one of the law courts, an advocate stated, that when Lavoisier, the celebrated *savant,* was condemned to death by a revolutionary tribunal, on the absurd and stupid accusation of having placed tobacco in water, and thereby endangered the health of the citizens, he earnestly requested that his execution might be delayed for three days, in order that he might have time to finish an important scientific treatise on which he had been long engaged. The brutal functionary to whom he applied answered with characteristic brutality, "The republic has no need of *savans,*" and that the execution would not be postponed. Lavoisier, therefore, resumed his task without a word of complaint, and continued it until summoned to go to the scaffold. He then laid down his pen in the midst of an unfinished sentence, went out, and was beheaded. Is not this calm meeting of a horrible death worthy to rank with the self-sacrifices of the martyrs of old?

In the recent *razzia* in Algiers, the French seized the tents of the renowned hero Abd-el-Kader. Among other things, many of his papers fell into their hands; and in these papers there was found a manuscript poem written by Abd-el-Kader himself. Who would have believed that a semi barbarian, engaged in deadly war, amused his leisure hours by poetical composition? Yet such appears to be the case. The poem in question is a lamentation on being separated from his brothers; and as it is not long, I will translate it from the French translation. It will give some idea of Arab poetry in general, and of Abd-el-Kader's poetical powers in particular; but of course great allowance must be made for the effect it loses in a double translation. It runs as follows:

"PRAISE BE TO GOD.

"1. Black ball of my eye—soul of all my being—mild spring of my heart—strengh animating my arm;

"2. Your presence recreates my sight. By you, my heart, full of delight, despises riches, forgets paternal affection.

"3. But Destiny has pierced my eyes with his arrows; and since the hour when you departed from me, no sight has rejoiced my regards.

"4. What thing after you can recreate my heart? By the Master of the Temple (Mahomet), neither pleasure nor fortune!

"5. At the instant of your departure my soul fainted; and my tears fell on account of the overflowing of my heart.

"6. My patience exhausted, exists not; but devouring grief will not go away; and I cannot conceive the limits of it but at the bounds of eternity.

"7. The flesh of the delicious date has been eaten. The bony heart of the fruit rests naked, deprived of its envelope.

"8. Since you left me, joy has flown far from me: my heart is insensible to the gifts I receive, as to those that I make.

"When you disappeared, my life without you was for me only the course which a messenger makes.

"10. Your absence has rendered my nights long—so far as to drive from my thoughts the hope of attaining the term of it.

"11. How many times have I cried, when the sun dissipated darkness—O SAID! art thou, then, but a vain image that offers itself to view?

"12. And yet my soul, in these moments, comes to reanimate my body—O MOSTAFA! Is it a remedy for grief?

"13. To be separated from HOCEIN is one of my bitterest agonies: but nothing can prevent the accomplishment of the decree of God among creatures.

"14. After the torments of separation, chance, generous at last, will it bring about a union which will recall to life whom the loss of hope has conducted to death?

"15. If this ardent desire be ever fulfilled, my body will recover its strength and its soul.

"16. O my brethern! O you who are united to me by our same father; who are dear to me by affection, a bond solid and durable;

"17. Be in this life as were those who have preceeded us. They are no more! Endeavour, like them, to acquire, by your deeds, glory that cannot be contested.

"18. If fortune comes to you, distribute its gifts. If she turns away, content yourself with the affection which unites us.

"19. May the fecund cloud of my salutations expand over you! May their perfume extend in unbounded space!

"20. Be a bond to unite friends wherever they may be. A friend is to me as the brother the most dear!"

[Communicated.]

From the "Great Gun."

What is powder? powder is a chronic preparation which when unmixed with shot, is merely of a "puffing" nature and used for a "flash in the pan"—there is much powder thrown away upon "Whigs"—amongst the different kinds of balls and shot in use,—is, chain shot. This is a daugerous missile, for instance, when you are engaged in "La Anglaise" in a ball room, the glance of a pretty girls' eye, which frequently renders the chain red hot, is most sure to wound you severely. It generally ends in your hanging a chain round her neck. This shot as you can easily imagine is an expensive article.

"Canister" is a useful description of shot—much canister was used in the late Chinese war which we fired away with advantage and obtained quantities of tea.

"Long range"—one description of it is a long voyage like Captain Cooke's—but the *longest range* is an expedition from which you never return.

"Bar shot" is frequently used on trial and it is dangerous to come foul of bar projectiles, as this mangles dreadfully although the cases from which they are fired are not very sound themselves.

The Great business of the week in the House of Commons was the adjourned debate on the Irish Coercion Bill; but several other minor matters were advanced a stage or were extinguished. The New Zealand Company's Bill went into committee, and an advance of £100,000 was agreed to. The Western Australian Bill was read a first time: and a committee was granted, on the motion of Mr. Charles Buller, for the purpose of considering the best means of providing a record office for England and Wales. Sir De Lacy Evans moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Elections Bill for the repeal of those obnoxious clauses in the Reform Act which disfranchise those electors who are three months in arrear with their rates and taxes on the 21st of July preceding an election. The motion was lost by a majority of 94 over 53 votes. This, however, is not to be taken as a decision on the merits. The measure failed apparently because it was inopportunely brought forward, and because its promoter could not show his commision from any large body of the public. The time will come when others will be more successful. Mr. Watson's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, which was intended as a supplement to the Emancipation Act, was lost in committee by a majority of 120 to 80.

On Thursday night Sir Robert Peel received the defeat he probably coveted in the rejection of the Irish Coercian Bill. With few exceptions, the several speakers who have taken part in this long debate have treated the question not as an Irish but a Cabinet one; and the Protectionists have taken pains to signify that their votes were given as votes of no confidence in the Government. This was pointedly replied to by Mr. Cobden, who fitly closed this last debate in the career of the Free-trade Minister. For his part, though he voted against the bill, he professed his entire confidence in Sir Robert Peel, to whom he tendered his thanks for the great ability and unswerving firmness with which he had conducted, during the last six months, one of the most magnificent reforms that had ever been accomplished. Mr. Cobden also gave utterance to some speculations on the future, which made a strong impression on the House. He could not conceive, he said, that the government of the country should be carried on with three parties in the House. there must be a fusion of two of them. He rejoiced to think there was no probability that Sir Robert Peel would be forced back to ally himself with the rearward party; but he believed that the union which had taken place between all shades of free traders out of doors would soon exist within the House, and he plainly indicated his expectation that the united party would ere long acknowledge Sir Robert Peel for their leader.

Advertisements.

Mrs. McGaw

BEGS leave to inform her friends that she has several Rooms unoccupied, and can accommodate gentlemen or families with board and lodging, at No. 33 Calle de Cangallo.

Sept. 2, 1846.

Attention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices.

MERIT PARKER,
No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Kidd's Hotel,

NO. 5. 25th OF MAY STREET.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last six years, and wishes to inform them that he has taken the house he formerly occupied as above described, where he hopes by attention to their comforts and always keeping a stock of the best wines and spirits to merit a portion of their favours.

T. K. has always on hand fine old port, sherry, and madeira, likewise fine old Scotch whiskey either by the barrel, gallon or single bottle.

N. B. An ordinary every day at half past two o'clock. Breakfast at half past eight.

THOMAS KIDD.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH 21 years a resident in South America teaches this beatiful and useful language.
Altos 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

September 5.—*Wind S.S.E.*

Arrived, French brig of war Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Bellanger, apparently from Colonia.

September 6.—*Wind N., in the afternoon changed to N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 7.—*Wind S.E.*

Arrived, Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero, from Montevideo 3rd inst. Passengers—Messieurs Carlos Calvo, Saturnino Soriano, and 12 others.

Sailed, H. B. M. steam sloop Alecto, Commander F. W. Austen, for Montevideo. Passengers—Thos. Samuel Hood, Esq., encharged with a Special Mission to the River Plate, Lieut. Charles Hood, Mr. Charles Lumb, and Rev. D. Fahey.

September 8.—*Wind S. E.*

Sailed, French brig of war Tactique, 4 guns, Lieut. Bellanger, down the river.

September 9.—*Wind S.E.*

Arrived, H. B. M's. Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, R. E. Pym, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult. and Montevideo 8th inst. with the mail from England brought to Rio Janeiro on the 22nd ult. by H. B. M. Packet Penguin.

Passengers, Messrs. G. Gowland, G. Buttner, A. Dryer, M. Russell, N. Borescher, G. Schimtz, Pedro Echague, Patricio Lynch and 2 sons, Francisco Gimenez, F. P. Villarino, Manuel Salvador, Thomas Best, lady, three children and two servants, Juan Francisco Gutierrez, Greg and son and Manuel Rodriguez—Mesdames Casiana de Cavenago and daughter, and Eliza Canesa and daughter.

Sailed, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, apparently for Colonia.

September 10.—*Wind S.*

No arrivals or sailings.

September 11.—*Wiud N., heavy rain during the day.*

Arrived, H. B. M. schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. W. P. Johnson, from a cruise in the river.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 29.

Brazilian schooner Vigilante, C. J. da Veiga, from Rio Grande 24th inst.

August 30.

United States brig of war Bainbridge, 10 guns, Capt. Lawrence Penington, from Rio Janeiro 19th inst.

Sardinian schooner Adelaida, J. Dominico, from Rio Grande 25th inst.

Spanish barque Celestina, J. Lensat, from Barcelona 8th June, and Rio Janeiro 18th inst.

August 31.

Hamburg schooner brig Paredes, P. Zybrantz, Hamburg 25th June.

September 1.

Sardinian polacre Caprichosa, J. Capello, from Genoa 11th June, and the Canary Islands 8th July.

H. B. M. brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. Wilmot, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult.

Sardinian polacre Precosore, G. Cano, from Genoa 13th June.

September 2.

British brig Melpomene, J. Cattermil, from London 15th June.

Hanoverian brig Michael, H. Christoffers, from Philadelphia 18th June.

British brig Resource, J. Thompson, from Patagonia 8th ult.

September 3.

British brigantine Unicorn, Touzel, from Liverpool 8th July.

American brig Commerce, Burgess, from Rio Janeiro 24th ult.

September 4.

H. B. M. brigantine Dolphin, from Obligado.

September 5

Brazilian brig Virginia, Burrows, from Patagonia 14th ult.

Swedish brigantine Experiment, Almgren, from Las Vacas.

September 6.

Spanish zumaca Venus, G. Estapé, from Barcelona 21st June and Teneriffe 12th July.

H. B. M. packet Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. R E. Pym, Commander, from Rio Janeiro 26th ult.

SHIPPING MEMORANDUM.

ARRIVED AT NEW YORK.

June 20, American barque Chancellor, Beauvais, from Montevideo in 42 days.

" 23, American schooner Hanover, Denisen, from the Salado 16th April.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope.
Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.
Schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. R. E. Pym,
FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.
Brig Alsacienne, 4 guns, Lieut. Fournier.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra-Casano

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement, except what is noticed elsewhere, has occurred this week.

This day (12th inst.) completes the 350th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday........................58
Sunday..........................59
Monday..........................58
Tuesday.........................58
Wednesday.......................58
Thursday........................56
Friday..........................58

Advertisements.

Wanted,

BY an English Mercantile House, a Young Man, who writes a good hand, and is conversant with the general routine of a counting house.
Apply to Messrs. CHAS. TAYLEUR & Co., No. 45, Calle de Maypú.

For Sale,

BRITISH PACKETS, Nos. 302 to 448, published from 1832 to 1835; one volume, 1836, bound. Apply at No. 157 Calle de Belgrano.

No. 90 Calle Catedral.

WILFRID LATHAM & Co. have Removed from 12 Calle del Perú to the above residence.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

No. 168 Calle de Balcarce.

MR. CAMP begs to apprize the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres that he has opened an establishment for the tuition of youth, at the above address; upon a moderate scale of charges.

The course of instruction; reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, &c.

A preparatory school conducted by Mrs. Camp.

An evening class for adults from 6 till 8 o'clock.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

Removed,

THE Oil and Salted Tongues Shop from Calle de la Paz to 73 Reconquista.

August 13, 1846.

For Sale,

150 TAME COWS, may be had after calving, in small lots to suit purchasers, between this date and the 1st of February next, of Henry O'Neil, 4 leagues beyond the Puente de Marquez, in the district of the Villa de Lujan. They will be sold on reasonable terms.

Removed,

MESSRS. A. C. Santamaria, Llambi, and Cambaceres's Counting House from 43 Piedad to 77 Reconquista.

August 13, 1846.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's No. 162, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Booth.

Henry Schultz,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has Removed from Calle de Corrientes to No. 154 Calle de Potosi.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned Henry Dowse and George Dowse of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and of No. 17, Broad Street Buildings, in the city of London, merchants, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The affairs of the firm at Buenos Ayres will be wound up by Henry Dowse of that place on behalf of the firm, as witness our hands this twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

(Signed) { HENRY DOWSE. GEORGE DOWSE.

Winess to the signatures of the abovenamed Henry Dowse and George Dowse—

J. H. McLEOD, Solicitor,
13 London Street,
Frenchurch Street, London.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Henry and George Dowse are particularly requested to call and settle their accounts without further delay, at No. 85, Calle Potosi.

DIED,

On the 3rd inst., aged 9 years, WILLIAM, son of Mr. Thomas Tons, native of Newcastle upon Tyne: his remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the 4th.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$ $	
Doubloons, Spanish	390 á 394	each,
Do Patriot	388 á 390	do.
Plata, macuquina	18 á 18½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	23	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22½ á 23	do.
Six per cent. Stock	at par	
Exchange on England	2¼ á 2¾d.	nominal.
Do. France	25	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	22	per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	2 á	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	19 á 22	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	53 á 55	per pesada.
Do. France	44 á 45	do.
Do. North America	40 á 43	do.
Do. Spain	46 á 50	do.
Do. salted	40 á 42	do.
Do. Horse	22 á 24	do. each
Calf skins	45 á 50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	26 á 27	per dozen
Do. fine	36 á 37	do.
Deer skins	without price	
Goat skins	do.	do.
Nutria skins	4 á 4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	without price	
Horse hair, short	40 á 42	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	48 á 60	do.
Do. long	100 á 120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18 á 22	do
Do. picked	without price	do.
Do. shorn from skins	do	do
Do. mestiza, dirty	1[illegible] á 30	do
Tallow, pure	24 á 26	do.
Do. raw	18 á 19	do.
Do. with grease	without price	do.
Jerked beef	none.	per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75 á 100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300 á 400	do.
Shin bones	without price	do.
Hide cuttings	8 á 10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price	
Do. black	12 á 14	do.
Salted tongues	8 á 9	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.	per fanega
Discount	1½ á 2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 390 dollars
The lowest price 368 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2¼d The lowest do. 2¼d, nominal

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.